

July 13 / Administration of George Bush, 1992

Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting a Report on United States Military Forces in Asia and the Pacific

July 13, 1992

Dear Mr. Chairman: (Dear Senator:)
(Dear Congressman:)

Pursuant to section 1043(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (Public Law 102-190), I have the honor to transmit the enclosed report on the strategic posture and military force structure of the United States in Asia and the Pacific, including the forces in Hawaii.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Robert C. Byrd and Mark O. Hatfield, chairman

and ranking Republican member, Senate Appropriations Committee; Sam Nunn and John W. Warner, chairman and ranking Republican member, Senate Armed Services Committee; Claiborne Pell and Jesse Helms, chairman and ranking Republican member, Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Jamie L. Whitten and Joseph M. McDade, chairman and ranking Republican member, House Appropriations Committee; Les Aspin and William L. Dickinson, chairman and ranking Republican member, House Armed Services Committee; and Dante B. Fascell and William S. Broomfield, chairman and ranking Republican member, House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Statement on Nuclear Nonproliferation Efforts

July 13, 1992

A few weeks ago, President Boris Yeltsin and I agreed to the most far-reaching reductions in nuclear weaponry since the dawn of the atomic age. Yet even as our own arsenals diminish, the spread of the capability to produce or acquire weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them constitutes a growing threat to U.S. national security interests and world peace. In a world in which regional tensions may unpredictably erupt into war, these weapons could have devastating consequences.

That is why this administration has fought so hard to stem the proliferation of these terrible weapons. We look back with pride on a solid record of accomplishment. Membership in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty has grown. The Missile Technology Control Regime and Australia Group have broadened their membership and expanded their controls against trade useful to the development of missiles and chemical and biological weapons. We have toughened our nonproliferation export controls, and other nations have followed suit. We have seen

remarkable progress in building and strengthening regional arms control arrangements in Latin America, the Korean Peninsula, and the Middle East.

Yet we need to do more. The demand for these weapons persists, and new suppliers of key technologies are emerging. Export controls alone cannot create an airtight seal against proliferation. In an era of advancing technology and trade liberalization, we need to employ the full range of political, security, intelligence, and other tools at our disposal.

Therefore, I have set forth today a set of principles to guide our nonproliferation efforts in the years ahead and directed a number of steps to supplement our existing efforts. These steps include a decision not to produce plutonium and highly enriched uranium for nuclear explosive purposes and a number of proposals to strengthen international actions against those who contribute to the spread of weapons of mass destruction and the missiles that deliver them.

While these steps will strengthen the bar-

riers against proliferation, success will require hard work and, at times, hard choices. The United States, however, is committed to take a leading role in the international

effort to thwart the spread of technologies and weapons that cast a cloud over our future.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Telephone Conversation With Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel

July 13, 1992

Today, the President called Yitzhak Rabin to congratulate him on his victory and the formation of his government. The President told him how much he looked forward to working with him to deepen the U.S.-Israeli partnership and to promote the peace with security that the Israelis have rightly yearned for for so long.

The Prime Minister told the President about his desire to give the peace process new momentum, and they agreed that it would be good for Secretary Baker to visit Israel and its neighbors next week to get the ball rolling again. In addition, the President invited the Prime Minister to visit him in Kennebunkport early in August.

Nomination of Walter Scott Light To Be United States Ambassador to Ecuador

July 13, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Walter Scott Light, of Texas, to be Ambassador of the United States of America to the Republic of Ecuador. He would succeed Paul C. Lambert.

Since 1957, Mr. Light has served as president and chief executive officer of the Lighting Oil Co. in San Antonio, TX.

Mr. Light graduated from New Mexico

Military Institute, Junior College Division (1951) and attended the University of Texas at Austin School of Business (1951–52) and Southern Methodist University School of Business (1953). Mr. Light served in the U.S. Air Force, 1953–55. He was born April 30, 1931, in Denton, TX. Mr. Light is married, has three children, and resides in San Antonio, TX.

Nomination of Linton F. Brooks To Be Assistant Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

July 13, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Linton F. Brooks, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency at the Bureau of Strategic and Nuclear Affairs. He would succeed

Susan Jane Koch.

Ambassador Brooks has served as head of the U.S. delegation on Nuclear and Space Talks and Chief Strategic Arms Reductions (START) Negotiator from 1991 to the present. From 1989 to 1991, Ambassador